the garment, perform suggested remedial measures on the garment, send the garment for repair, send the garment for replacement, request new stock of the garment, and/or send new stock of the garment. For example, the notification can include a notification to the retailer identifying the suspected defective garment and a notification to the manufacturer to replace the suspected garment at the retailer with a non-defective garment.

[0054] Additionally, the number of notifications can include suggestions of a consumer and/or a retailer associated with a consumer that may match the suspected defective garment. For example, the notification can be a notification to a retailer identifying a specific consumer that might be interested in purchasing the suspected defective garment that the retailer has in stock. When the sensor output data from the number of sensors integrated with the suspected defective garment suggested a specific defect (e.g., a specific irregular dimension), the notification can, for example, include a particular consumer with consumer dimensions that match the irregular dimensions of the suspected defective garment. The suggestion can be based on analysis of the sensor output data from the number of sensors integrated with the suspected defective garment, retail metrics of the suspected defective garments, a consumer information database of the manufacturer, retailer, and/or consumer, etc. . . . .

[0055] FIG. **4** is a flow chart of an example of a method **470** for comfort-based garment management according to the present disclosure. Method **470** can be performed by a computing device (e.g., computing device **350**, previously described in connection with FIG. **3**), for instance.

[0056] At **472** the method **470** can include establishing a sensor output threshold for a garment being managed based on comfort data. As described above, comfort data can include any data that can indicate sensor output values for a garment that would coincide with a comfortable fit for the consumer of the garment being managed. For example, comfort data can include consumer dimensions, manufacturer specifications, expected sensor output values, and/or baseline sensor output values. Establishing a sensor output threshold based on this comfort data can include establishing a minimum and/or maximum sensor output value from the number of sensors integrated with a garment being managed that would still coincide with a comfortable fit for the consumer.

[0057] At **474** the method **470** can include analyzing retail data for a garment. Analyzing retail data can include receiving and analyzing retail metrics for a garment. For example, analyzing retail data can include receiving and analyzing retailed-related metrics related to the garment being managed (e.g., sales of identical garments, sales of similar garments, sales of related garments, the average age of inventory of identical garments, the average age of inventory of similar garments, the average age of inventory of related garments, the age of inventory for the garment being managed, the number of times that the garment being managed has been tried on, the number of times that the garment being managed has been identified as uncomfortable by a consumer trying on the garment being managed, etc.).

[0058] In some instances, the retail data can include historical sensor output data from a number of garments associated with a number of consumers that purchased the number of garments at a common retailer. For example, the retail data for garment store X can include the historical sensor output data of all or some of the number of consumers that have purchased a particular garment at store X or its affiliates. This body of historical sensor output data not only can serve as a repository of consumer specific garment sensor output values, but also can be utilized to generate a customer profile for the average customer shopping at garment store X, in this example. The customer profile can be used to determine the garment comfort preferences and garment needs of a group of consumers that shop at a particular retailer. This information can be useful, for example, for a manufacturer to determine what types of garments to design and/or ship to a particular retailer. Additionally, the customer profiles can allow the manufacturer to develop retailer-specific specifications for its garments. For example, if the customer profile for consumers shopping at a garment store X indicates that the customers of this retailer prefer to wear, as an example, their jeans much tighter (e.g., as indicated by sensor output data showing higher pressure readings in garment sensors throughout the legs of the jeans) than consumers at other retailers, then the manufacturer can send tighter fitting jeans to store X. Additionally, the manufacturer can adjust the expected pressure sensor values of the number of pressure sensors integrated into the legs of the jeans and these adjusted expected values can be used in determining adjusted sensor output data thresholds for garments sold at store X.

[0059] At **476** the method **470** can include receiving sensor output data from a number of sensors on a garment being managed. The sensor output data can be received periodically or continuously. Once the sensor output data from a number of sensors of a garment being managed is received, the sensor output data can be added to the historical sensor output data of the retailer from which the garment being managed is purchased. That is, the historical sensor output data portion of the retail data can be updated to include the newly received sensor output data of the garment being managed.

[0060] At **478** the method **470** can include comparing the sensor output data with the sensor output threshold. This comparison can be done with every new sensor output value received from the number of sensors integrated with the garment being managed, periodically on some new sensor output values received from the number of sensors integrated with the garment being managed, or it can be done on batches of sensor output values receive the number of sensors integrated with the garment being managed.

[0061] At **480** the method **470** can include sending a notification to a party associated with the garment in response to analysis of the retail data and the sensor output data of the garment being managed crossing the sensor output threshold. The party associated with the garment can, for example, be the consumer that purchased the garment being managed, the retailer who sells the garment being managed, and/or the manufacturer of the garment being managed. The notification can be a notification related to the garment being manufactured. For example the notification can be a notification to the consumer that purchased the garment being managed indicating that the garment is reaching the end of a pre-defined lifecycle as described above. The notification can include, in another example, a notification to the retailer of the garment being managed that a particular consumer is in need of a new garment. Such a notification can identify the particular consumer. In another